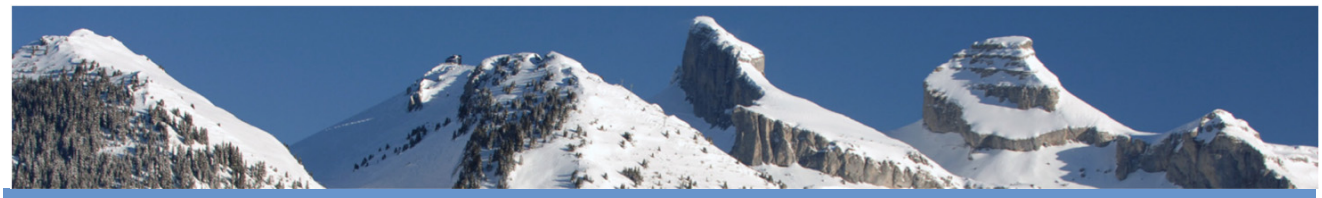
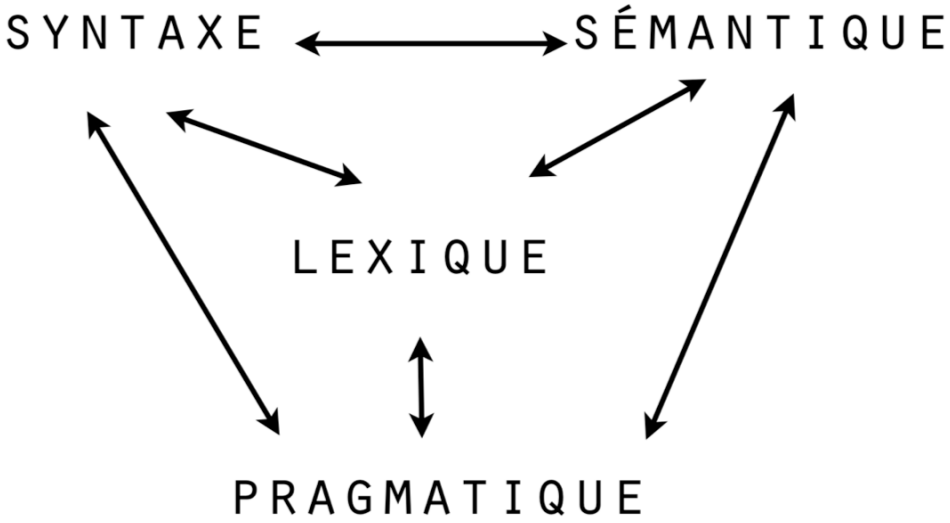


9th Summer Doctoral School
Swiss Society of Linguistics
August 31-September 3 2009

Interfaces in Linguistic Theory:
Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics
Invited lecturers
Frederick Newmeyer
McCloskey
Julien Musolino

9e École doctorale d'été
Société suisse de linguistique
31 août-3 septembre 2009

Les Interfaces dans la théorie linguistique:
Syntaxe, Sémantique, Pragmatique
Conférenciers invités
Frederick Newmeyer
Jim McCloskey
Julien Musolino



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Hôtel de la Tour d'Aï, Leysin

SSL SSG

Soutenu par l'Académie suisse
des sciences humaines et sociales
www.assh.ch

UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE
FACULTÉ DES LETTRES
Département de linguistique

Programme

9th SSL/SSG Summer Doctoral School: Interfaces in lingusitic theory

9e Ecole doctorale d'été 2009 de la SSL/SSG: les interfaces dans la théorie linguistique

Place: Hôtel de la Tour d'Aï, Leysin Lieu: Hôtel de la Tour d'Aï, Leysin

	Lundi 31 août	Mardi 1er septembre	Mercredi 2 septembre	Jeudi 3 septembre
9h-10h30	Déplacement	Séminaire 1 Frederick Newmeyer Interface and the autonomy of syntax	Séminaire 2 Jim McCloskey Choosing not to say – when silence is allowed in Irish	Séminaire 3 Julien Musolino A case study in the acquisition of meaning: isomorphism as a research program
10h30-11h		Pause café	Pause café	Pause café
11h-12h	Arrivée des participants	Discussion générale	Discussion générale	Discussion générale
12h-16h	Repas (Hôtel) Balades et autres activités sociales	Repas restaurant panoramique La Berneuse Descente en VTT, à pied ou en télécabine	Repas (Hôtel) Balades et autres activités sociales	Repas (Hôtel) Clôture de l'école doctorale
16h-17h30	Cours 1 Frederick Newmeyer The interface problem in linguistics	Cours 2 Jim McCloskey Choosing not to say – when silence is permitted	Cours 2 Julien Musolino A Framework for studying the acquisition of meaning	Retour
17h30-18h	Pause café	Pause café	Pause café	
18h-19h	Session poster 1	Session poster 2	Session poster 3	
19h-20h	Marche d'accès au restaurant	Visite du village	Marche d'accès au restaurant	
20h-22h	Repas au restaurant Prafandaz	Repas à la Fromagerie (raclette)	Repas au Châlet des Fers	

Présentation

Les questions d'interface sont de plus en plus fréquemment abordées dans les travaux de linguistique formelle et théorique. Cet intérêt vient principalement du constat que les approches modulaires ont de la peine à rendre compte de la complexité du fonctionnement des langues naturelles. Chaque niveau d'articulation linguistique semble en effet interagir avec d'autres niveaux. Le lexique est par exemple un lieu d'articulation privilégié avec la syntaxe, mais aussi avec la sémantique et la pragmatique.

Le but de cette école doctorale est de permettre à des doctorants de domaines différents en linguistique de pouvoir interagir avec des chercheurs reconnus, notamment par la présentation d'un poster. Trois sessions de posters sont organisées en fin de journée.

L'école est également ouverte aux jeunes docteurs suisses en linguistique et aux membres de la SSL/SSG, sous réserve de places disponibles.

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Conférences et séminaires

Frederick J. Newmeyer

Cours 1: *The Interface Problem in Linguistics*

All linguists agree that a grammar consists of more than one component and all linguists agree that a grammar interacts with faculties external to it. Therefore, every linguist must address the problem of how these components/faculties interface with each other. The difficulty in solving this problem arises in large part from the fact that the number and nature of these components is a matter of debate, as is the nature of the interaction of the grammar with discourse, conceptualization, articulation, and other external factors. This presentation will review the history and current approaches to 'internal interfaces' (i.e., those within the grammar) and 'external interfaces' (i.e., those pertaining to grammatical/extragrammatical interactions). It will stress that since data do not come provided with labels like 'Treat me in the syntax' or 'I am a problem for pragmatics', the balance of responsibilities among the components is dependent upon a host of interacting assumptions, themselves often of a tentative nature. And crucially, whatever one's approach, there are mismatches between interfacing components. That is, all agree that the output to one component does not generally provide a smooth input to another. As a result, over the course of the history of the field, constructs such as readjustment rules, linking rules, reconstruction rules, and so on have been proposed to help interface one component to another. Also, constructs such as post-cyclic rules, stylistic rules, PF-specific syntactic rules, and so on have been put forward to handle the fact that the 'core' processes of a particular component tend to be far different in nature from the 'core' processes of the components that it interfaces with.

The presentation will treat in some detail two (very different) current models in which the notion 'interface' plays a major role: Jackendoff's Parallel Architecture approach, in which interface rules do much of the work assumed by generative rules in other approaches, and the Minimalist Program, where it is claimed that the nature of the computational system is predictable in large part from the fact that it must interface with the conceptual-intentional and sensory-motor systems.

Séminaire 1: *Interfaces and the Autonomy of Syntax*

Throughout most of its history, what has distinguished generative syntax from virtually all other approaches to grammar is the hypothesis that there is a sharp interface between syntax and the grammatical (and extragrammatical) components that it interacts with. This hypothesis, known as the 'autonomy of syntax' (AS), embodies the idea that the syntactic rules and principles of a language make no reference to meaning, discourse, or language use. However, AS has become progressively weakened in the past two decades, as is illustrated by the theta-criterion, the idea that c-selection can be derived from s-selection, UTAH and the Hale-Keyser approach, the cartography program, the wh-criterion and the Neg-criterion, the reintroduction of lexical decomposition, and much more. The purpose of this talk is to reassert the 'classic' view of the interface between syntax and other components, which was predominant among generative syntacticians until the 1980s.

I begin with two examples from English: the modal auxiliaries and derived nominalizations. There are profound formal generalizations involving both, which were uncovered many decades ago. But much current work, in attempting to represent structurally subtle semantic generalizations regarding these phenomena, has all but abandoned any attempt to account for their well-known formal properties. I then turn to negation. For any language, the default assumption is now that where we have semantic negation, we have a Neg Phrase projection. I argue that this projection, whose primary motivation is semantic, obscures the formal similarities that we find (differently for different languages) between negative elements and other elements in the particular language.

I conclude with two general remarks. First, I argue that current practice leads to redundancy, by representing in the syntax many semantic generalizations that need to be represented in conceptual structure anyway (the Cinque hierarchy is an example). Second, I note that the arguments for the poverty of the stimulus leading to an innate UG are based almost entirely on the correctness of AS. The rebuttal from cognitive linguists, AI people, et al. is 'The arguments for UG fall through because Chomsky and his supporters do not realize how isomorphic syntax is to semantics'. Thus the blurring of the syntax-semantics interface poses a potential threat to the entire 'Chomskyan' program.

Jim MCloskey

General abstract

No set of processes engages all of the interfaces to the extent that ellipsis processes do. The licensing conditions on various classes of ellipsis seem to involve syntax, semantics, pragmatics, morphology and maybe even phonology in equal measure. In this domain the conversations go in every direction and the challenges are correspondingly substantial.

In the first of these presentations, I will attempt first to sketch the theoretical landscape and the current level of understanding.

In the second, I will focus on a particular ellipsis construction in Irish which brings all of these considerations to the fore, and in which syntactic, semantic and prosodic considerations interact in a particularly complex way.

Cours 2: ***Choosing not to say -- when silence is permitted***

Séminaire 2: ***Choosing not to say -- when silence is allowed in Irish***

Julien Musolino

Cours 3: ***A framework for studying the acquisition of meaning***

Over the last 20 years or so, linguists interested in language acquisition have developed a range of powerful and flexible tools to investigate children's growing knowledge in the areas of syntax, semantics and pragmatics. An important contribution to this research effort has been the work of Stephen Crain and collaborators who have developed an influential framework widely used today by developmental linguists to investigate a broad range of issues in the acquisition of meaning (e.g., Crain and Thornton, 1998). In this first lecture, I will provide an introduction to some of the main features of this approach including an overview of key results obtained within the last two decades. I will then provide a concrete illustration of how the various tools introduced in the first part can be applied to study an area of meaning involving the interaction of multiple logical operators. Specifically, I will discuss how children acquire the meaning of sentences containing quantified NPs and negation (e.g., Every horse didn't jump over the fence, The smurf didn't catch two birds). This investigation, in turn, will lead to the formulation of a descriptive generalization known as 'The observation of isomorphism' (OI) (Musolino, 1998; Musolino, Crain, and Thornton, 2000; among many others). In a nutshell, OI expresses the observation that preschoolers, unlike adults, often interpret ambiguous sentences containing quantified NPs and negation on the basis of the surface syntactic positions of these elements.

Séminaire 3: ***A case study in the acquisition of meaning: isomorphism as a research program***

In this second lecture, I will take the Observation of Isomorphism (OI), introduced in lecture 1, as a point of departure and present the results of a research program articulated around OI and aimed at systematically addressing the questions raised by this developmental phenomenon. The main idea here is to show that over the last decade, OI has given rise to a productive research program (in the sense discussed by the philosopher of science Imre Lakatos; e.g. Lakatos, 1970) with implications for linguistic theory, learnability theory, pragmatics, sentence processing, and experimental methodology. Specifically, I will discuss three theoretical approaches to OI that have been proposed in the literature, namely the 'grammatical view' according to which OI stems from a grammatical difference between preschoolers and adults (Musolino, 1998; Musolino et al., 2000), the 'pragmatics only' view according to which grammar plays no role in the explanation of OI and pragmatics is key (Gualmini et al., 2008; Gualmini, 2008), and the 'parser plus pragmatics' view according to which both pragmatics and the parser are involved in the explanation of OI (Musolino and Lidz, 2003, 2006). In doing so, I will highlight the range of implications of OI for the domains mentioned above and show that the formulation of the different accounts of OI, as well as the tension between them, has given rise to a fruitful integration of work in domains that have hitherto remained largely disconnected.

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Titre de la thèse : *La représentation cognitive du temps et de l'espace ; analyse pragmatique de données linguistique en français et dans d'autres langues* (soutenue le 6 septembre 2004 à Genève) :

CV

Doctorat es lettres de l'Université de Genève ; Nouvelle thèse en Sciences Cognitives (ISC ; CRNS ; Lyon)

Professeur titulaire

Domaines de recherche

Sémantique et pragmatique des temps verbaux et des préposition spatiales et temporelles, études contrastives et comparatives, sociolinguistique

Résumé de la thèse

Tous les travaux notent la proximité entre la représentation du temps et celle de l'espace, quelle que soit la langue considérée. Dans une perspective comparative, portant à la fois sur des langues indo-européennes —et non indo-européennes, le but de la présente thèse est d'examiner l'hypothèse selon laquelle la proximité entre la représentation linguistique de l'espace et celle du temps correspond à une proximité entre les représentations cognitives de l'espace et du temps. Nous partirons de l'hypothèse selon laquelle la représentation de l'espace précède et détermine au moins partiellement celle du temps, sur la base d'abstractions cognitives communes. A partir d'un corpus large tiré de textes littéraires et portant sur les prépositions du français, nous proposerons une sémantique pour ces prépositions sur la base de l'ontologie spatiale de Casati et Varzi, sémantique que nous confronterons ensuite aux données de l'anglais, des langues slaves, du swahili, du louo, du kikuyu, du japonais et de l'arabe.
Notre conclusion est que l'hypothèse selon laquelle la cognition de l'espace précède et conditionne celle du temps explique également la proximité entre leurs représentations linguistiques.

Publications/communications

LIVRES : Ašić, T, (2008), *Espace, temps, prépositions,* Genève, Droz.

Stanojević V & Ašić T (2006/8), *Sémantique et pragmatique des temps verbaux en français moderne,* Université de Kragujevac.

Ašić, T et B. Sikimić, ed (2008) ; *Romance Balkan ;* SANU ; Beograd

30 ARTICLES DANS DES REVUES NATIONALES ET INTERNATIONALES (ici 5 références citées)

Ašić T, (2005), «The *po-na-u* opposition in Serbian an its Equivalent in Bulgarian *» Balkanistica 18, A Journal of Southeast European Studies*, 1-30

Ašić T, 2007, "The Power of Prepositions: *Is He Sleeping Now or Usually*?", *Recent Advances in the Syntax and Semantics of Mood, Tense and Aspect, Trends in Linguistics*, Mouton De Gruyter, 95-110

Ašić T. (2008), Some means of expressing the distributive-collective opposition in Serbian, *Text processing and cognitive technologies, Cognitive Modeling in Linguistics: Proceedings of the Xth International Conference*, ed. by V. Polyakov, No 15, v. 1., Kazan State University Press, 146-159. (avec V. Stanojevic)

Ašić T. (2009) Towards a formal semantics of some verbal tenses in Serbian, Zybatow, Gerhild; Lenertová, Denisa; Junghanns, Uwe; Biskup, Petr (eds.) (2009): *Studies in Formal Slavic Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and Information Structure: Proceedings of FDSL 7, Leipzig 2007*. Frankfurt: Peter Lang (289-299) (avec V. Stanojevic)

Ašić T. (2009), « Le futur, l'ordre temporel et les inférences contextuelles », *Entre sens et signification,* 'Harmattan, Paris, 19-32, (avec Stanojević V.)

SOME MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE DISTRIBUTIVE-COLLECTIVE OPPOSITION IN SERBIAN

Tijana Asic & Veran Stanojevic
Leysin, 2009.

This work investigates the interface of several independent linguistic (syntactical and semantic) and non-linguistic factors that influence the interpretation of utterances in terms of the conceptual opposition *distributive – collective*.

The opposition *distributive-collective* concerns two different ways of attributing properties denoted by a predicate to a plural NP. If the property in question is attributed to each of the elements of the set denoted by a plural NP, the interpretation is *distributive*, whereas if it is attributed to all these elements taken as a group, the interpretation is called *collective*

IMPORTANT: Various syntactic and semantic factors such as word order, lexical meaning of the verb, verbal tense etc, can favor the D or the C reading of a sentence.

MODIFIED NUMERALS AND D-C INTERPRETATION:
Like quantifiers, they introduce preferably a distributive reading
Bar dva ucenika su joj kupila poklon
At least two pupils bought her a gift.

ASPECT AND D-C NTERPRETATION

Our hypothesis:
The aspect of the sentence predicate can influence the interpretation of the sentence:

A) Dva ucenika su joj kupila cvet. Two pupils are her bought (PERF) flower
Two pupils bought her a flower.

B) Dva ucenika su joj kupovala cvet. Two pupils are her bought (IMPERF) flower
Two pupils were buying her a flower.

A is ambiguous but B certainly favours the C reading. A poss proof: with PO in B) we get a rather odd sentence:
C) ? Dva ucenika su joj kupovala **po** cvet.

SYNTACTIC FACTORS: object fronting-> C reading

Poklon su joj kupila dva ucenika.
Present are her bought two pupils
Two pupils bought her a present together.
In this example NP "poklon" is not in the scope of the NP "dva ucenika" and therefore, the NP "poklon" cannot vary with pupils.

Some of these factors seem to be universal (such as the type of predicate) and some of them are language specific

PRAGMATIC FACTORS

In the absence of procedural expression some purely contextual factors (like our real world knowledge) can decide whether the interpretation of an utterance is distributive or collective:

Dva udvaraca su joj kupila poklon.
Two suitors are her bought gift
Two suitors bought her a gift.

This interpretation can naturally be cancelled.

SEMANTIC FACTORS
1) VERB TYPE : A verb can be either D (*to imagine*) , C (*to gather*) or mixed / ambiguous (*to buy, to play*).
2) THE DISTR. PARTICLE *PO* always yields a D interpretation:
object fronting on the sentence with *po:*
Po poklon su joj kupila dva ucenika.
"Po" present are her bought two pupils
Each of two pupils bought her a present.

3) THE DISTR PARTICLE *I (EVEN, ALSO)*
I Marko I Jovan su joj kupili poklon.
Even Marko even Jovan are her bought present
Both Marko and Jovan bought her a present.
"I" insists on the importance of every member in the denotation of NP in the subject position.

4) THE PSEUDO-MARKER *ZAJEDNO* FOR THE C INTERPRETATION
Zajedno (together) favors the C interpretation of the mixed predicates + It can also modify some distributive predicates with the interpretational effect of spatio-temporal coincidence (NOT collective reading):
Dva ucenika su joj zajedno kupila poklon.
Two pupils are her together bought present
Two pupils bought her a present together.
Dve zene su se zajedno porodile
Two women are refl. Together given birth
Two women gave birth together.
Togetherness in space and time can be viewed as the external manifestation of certain logical or intentional properties of *zajedno* (such as causality or intentionality).

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Corblin F (to appear,) "Types de prédicats et sémantique du pluriel" a communication presented at the conference *Evenements, prédicats, arguments*, held at Tel Aviv University, on the 13th of June 2004.
Jayez, J. & Mari, A. (2005). "Togetherness." In Maier, E., Bary, C. et Huitink, J. (eds.) *Proceedings Sinn und Bedeutung 9*. Nijmegen, 1-3 Novembre 2004, pp. 155-169.
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Link G. (1991), «Plurals», Von Stechow *et al.* (eds.), *Semantik/Semantics. Ein internationales Handbuch der zeitgenossischen Forschung/An International Handbook of Contemporary Research, de Gruyter*, Berlin – New York, p. 418-440.
Stanojevic V (2007), *Les noms de nombre en français. Essai de sémantique formelle*, Filolo&ki fakultet, Beograd.
Stanojevic V & Asic T (2008), *Sémantique et pragmatique des temps verbaux en français*, FILUM, Kragujevac.
Vendler Z. (1957), « Verbs and times », *Philosophical Review* 56, 143-160.

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CV

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Dottoranda di ricerca

Research domains

Text : Italianistica

Dissertation abstract

My work deals with the analysis of a specific correspondence in a precise time window, that is the letters between Elena Croce and the protagonists of two journals in the second post world war Italy. These letters, in a variety of forms, were vehicle of transmission and circulation of ideas, intellectual relations and textual styles transmitted trought the system of epistolary communication.

Publications/talks

Text

1997 – ***Per l'ultimo Prisco: riflessioni sul "Pellicano di pietra"***, «NORD E SUD», anno XLIX, gennaio-febbraio 1997, pp. 124-132.

1997 – ***Di Benedetto, Ippolito Nievo e altro Ottocento***, «Misure Critiche», fascicolo nn. 100, 101, 102, anno XXVI e XXVII, ottobre-dicembre 1996 e gennaio-giugno 1997, pp. 206-211.

1999 – ***Bibliografia dell'opera di Elena Croce***, in AA.VV., ***Elena Croce e il suo mondo. Ricordi e testimonianze***, Napoli, CUEN, 1999, pp. 217-278.

2001 – ***Il clandestino de «Il Mondo». Varianti de*** **Il Clandestino** ***di Mario Tobino***, «L'Acropoli», anno II, n° 3, giugno 2001, pp. 269-289.

2005 – *La letteratura come forma di socievolezza: le conversazioni romane di Elena Croce,* **pubblicato sulla rivista mensile romana «Vespertilla», anno I, n° 5, marzo 2005, p.6**

2006 – ***Recensione*** a *Carteggio Croce-Laurini,* notes by Gianluca Genovese, Fondazione "Biblioteca Benedetto Croce", Napoli, Bibliopolis, 2005, in «Scrinia», a. III, n.1, marzo 2006, pp. 197-199

2007 – ***María Zambrano e il gran progetto di rifondare la vita***, «La Gazzetta del Sud», 04/01/2007, p.20

2007 – ***Recensione*** a *Inter arma tacent musae. Archivi, biblioteche e istituti scientifici a Napoli durante la guerra 1940-1945*, notes by Antonio Borrelli, Napoli, Edizioni Dante & Descartes, 2005, in «Scrinia», a. IV, n.1, marzo 2007, pp. 177-179

2007 – Partecipa all'XI Congresso nazionale dell'ADI ("Gli scrittori d'Italia. Il patrimonio e la memoria della tradizione come risorsa primaria" – Napoli, 26-29 settembre 2007) con una relazione dal titolo: ***L'espressionismo del primo Tobino e il canone del Novecento***.

2008 – Partecipa al Colloquio Internazionale di Letteratura Italiana, dedicato al tema "Il silenzio", svoltosi dal 2 al 4 ottobre 2008, presso l'Università degli studi "Suor Orsola Benincasa" di Napoli, con una relazione dal titolo ***Spazio bianco e retorica del silenzio***.

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Titre de la these: Automatic extraction of unmarked causal relations in French.

CV

2007-2011 : Computational Linguistics PhD at Geneva University, with supervisor Prof. J. Moeschler and Dr. M. Rajman.
2007: Linguistics DEA (Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies) at Geneva University, with supervisor Dr. P. Merlo: Experiments in Parsers Combination.
2005: Master of Science in Computer Science at the Swiss Institute of Technology of Lausanne, with supervisor Dr. M. Rajman: Mixing Methods to Improve Automatic Entity Extraction.
Phd student

Research domains

computational linguistics, information extraction, causality, semi-supervised learning.

Dissertation abstract

The aim of this computational linguistic thesis is the automatic extraction of causal relations from French texts. Causal knowledge is very important for our understanding of the world. A program that would automatically recognize their expression would allow a user to save a lot of time in finding causes or consequences in a large text corpora. This would be useful to find, for example, possible causes of a specific symptom in a medical corpora. Training an algorithm to recognize causal relations has traditionally required the costly annotation of a corpus. The objective of our thesis, is to build such a corpus automatically, by using explicit occurrences such as *Jean lit le mode d'emploi* ***parce qu'****il a peur de se tromper* (Jean reads the manual **because** he is afraid to do something wrong). We want our algorithm to use such instances to learn characteristics of causal expressions to be able to recognize implicit ones such as *Jean est tombé, Marc l'a poussé* (Jean fell, Marc pushed him). One of the important goals of our research is to train models to learn to recognize if specific verb pairs appear in a causal or non causal context.

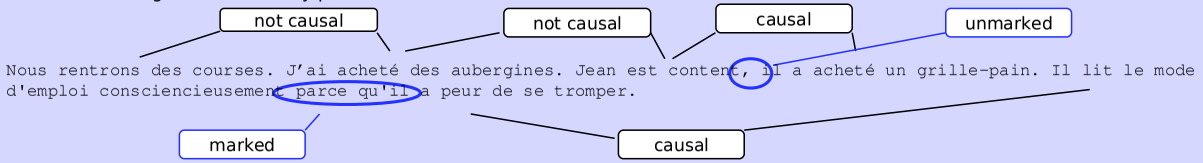
Publications/talks

Peer-reviewed publications:
Talk at the 5th Days of Swiss Linguistics: Mesurer et améliorer l'accord inter-annotateurs pour les relations causales entre propositions en français, 2008.
Poster for the Summer School on Neural Networks in Classification, Regression and Data Mining (NN08): A project for automatic causal knowledge extraction from clauses in French, 2008.
Other publications: C. Grivaz. Un jeu de règles permettant de d´terminer si une relation causale est exprimée entre des propositions. Nouveaux Cahiers de la Linguistique Française, Département de linguistique, Université de Genève, in press.
Invited talk for the 2008 CUSO school M4 Constitution et traitement des grands corpus: Annotation de relations causales.

Automatic extraction of unmarked causal relations in French.*

Cécile Grivaz
cecile@grivaz.net, cecile.grivaz.net
Advisers : Jacques Moeschler and Martin Rajman

Goal: Train an algorithm to classify pairs of clauses into two classes: causal and not causal

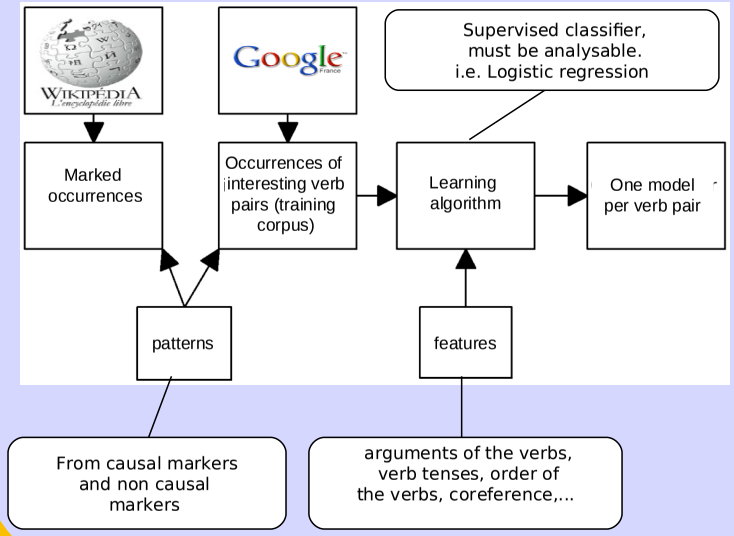

not causal
not causal
causal
unmarked
Nous rentrons des courses. J'ai acheté des aubergines. Jean est content, il a acheté un grille-pain. Il lit le mode d'emploi consciencieusement parce qu'il a peur de se tromper.
marked
causal

Idea: Use the marked examples as a training corpus to learn to recognise the unmarked ones.

Problem: Previous work on rhetorical relations could not generalise from marked to unmarked occurrences **

Our approach: zoom in and analyse.

- One relation: causation
- One model per verb pair


Supervised classifier, must be analysable. i.e. Logistic regression
Marked occurrences
Occurrences of interesting verb pairs (training corpus)
Learning algorithm
One model per verb pair
patterns
features
From causal markers and non causal markers
arguments of the verbs, verb tenses, order of the verbs, coreference,...

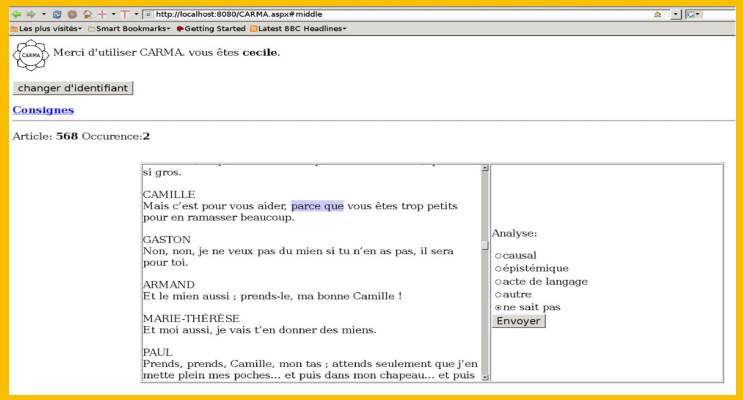
Preliminary results:

Annotation manual:

- Motivation: evaluation and definition of the task.
- Leads to high agreement between our prediction and the majority of annotators.
- Based on characteristics of causation.

Parce que corpus:

- Motivation: evaluate noise in training corpus due to non causal usage of "*parce que*".
- Annotate each "*parce que*" as *speech act*, *epistemic* or *causal*.
- 7 annotators.
- About 4'000 occurrences of *Wikipedia* and *Wikisource*.
- About 70% causal, 25% epistemic, 5% speech act.


Merci d'utiliser CARMA. vous êtes cecile.
changer d'identifiant
Consignes
Article: 568 Occurence:2
si gros.
CAMILLE
Mais c'est pour vous aider, parce que vous êtes trop petits pour en ramasser beaucoup.
GASTON
Non, non, je ne veux pas du mien si tu n'en as pas, il sera pour toi.
ARMAND
Et le mien aussi ; prends-le, ma bonne Camille !
MARIE-THÉRÈSE
Et moi aussi, je vais t'en donner des miens.
PAUL
Prends, prends, Camille, mon tas ; attends seulement que j'en mette plein mes poches... et puis dans mon chapeau... et puis
Analyse:
causal
épistémique
acte de langage
autre
ne sait pas
Envoyer

* This work is financed by a Swiss National Science Foundation project (# 100012-113382)
** Sporleder and Lascarides (2008)

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Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, University if Siena/Geneva
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Doctoral School of Cognitive Sciences – University of Siena

CV

From 2007 University of Siena, Italy. Ph.D student in Cognitive Science
2007 Master Degree in Linguistics (2004-2007, University of Siena - Italy)
2004 Bachelor Degree in Letters (2000-2004, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - Brazil)
Ph.D student

Research domains

Theoretical Linguistics, especially the domains of syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Dissertation abstract

The research focuses on the syntactic behavior of cleft and pseudo-cleft structures in a context of constituent focalization in Brazilian Portuguese. It is based on relevant recent literature within the cartographic framework. In particular, it assumes the analyses proposed by Rizzi (1997, 1999) and Belletti (2001; 2004, 2008) for focus and topic constructions in languages like Italian, as well as the studies by Mioto (2001, 2003) and Quarezemin (2005, 2009) for these types of sentence in Brazilian Portuguese. According to Mioto and Quarezemin, Brazilian Portuguese is a language which makes use of two different focus projections to focalize constituents: a focus projection in the left periphery (Rizzi, 1997, 1999) and a focus position in the low VP periphery (Belletti, 2001, 2004). The first one is dedicated to contrastive focalization while the second one is dedicated to new information focus. The main goal of this project is to check if this kind of approach, which assumes two different focus positions, can be also assumed for (pseudo)cleft sentences and if it can explain all the peculiarities of these constructions in Brazilian Portuguese.

Publications/talks

Talks

2009 : "A Cartographical Approach for Brazilian Portuguese Pseudoclefts" (SWIGG - Swiss Workshop in Generative Grammar, Neuchâtel - Swizerland).

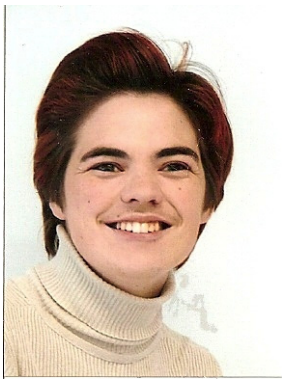
2008: "Embedded Null Subjects in Brazilian Portuguese: Issues Related to Movement to Thematic Positions" (Siena-Nanzan Joint Workshop on Syntactic Theory and Language Acquisition - Nanzan University, Nagoya - Japan).

2004: "Estudo das interrogativas-wh em Português Brasileiro e Português Europeu com dados de aquisição" (Convegno "Grupo de Estudos Lingüísticos", Universidade de Campinas, São Paulo - Brazil).

Publications

Guesser, S. (2008) "Embedded Null Subjects in Brazilian Portuguese", Nanzan Linguistics: Special issue 5, Japan, p. 55 - 78.

Guesser, S. (2007) "Il soggetto nullo incassato del Portoghese Brasiliano: problemi legati al movimento a posizioni tematiche", *Rivista di Grammatica Generativa*, Italy, p. 39 - 64.



Anna Kull

Faculté, Université Université de Berne

PHVS Brig

Alte Simplonstr. 33, 3900 Brig

anna.kull@phvs.ch, anna.kull@gmx.ch

Titre de la thèse: Ein Land eine Unterrichtskultur oder eher: Eine Sprache eine Unterrichtskultur? – Eine vergleichende Untersuchung zur Unterrichtskultur in der deutschsprachigen und der französischsprachigen Schweiz am Beispiel der zweisprachigen PHVS (titre orignial) Sous la direction de Prof. Iwar Werlen (Unibe)

CV

licence ès lettres (Uni NE 2007) (Linguistique, allemand, linguistique comparative)

Titre du mémoire La taille du lexique chez le monolingue et le bilingue

doctorante

Bi-/multilinguisme, apprentissage/acquisition L2 (approche psycholinguistique pour le mémoire, approche plutôt sociolinguistique pour la thèse)

Résumé de la thèse

Pas encore disponible

Publications/communications

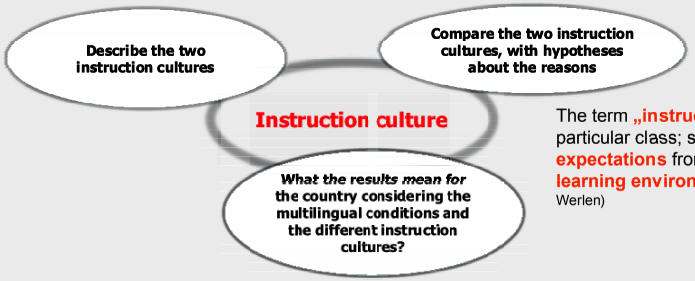
Présentation du projet DORE avec Dr. Alain Metry (HEPVS) pour le group « mobilité » de la COHEP à St. Maurice, Mars 2009

Haute école pédagogique du Valais
Pädagogische Hochschule Wallis

One country one instruction culture – or rather: one language one instruction culture?

A ***comparative*** study about the ***instruction culture*** in the German and French speaking parts of Switzerland using the example of the bilingual HEP/PHVS.

The research questions


Describe the two instruction cultures
Compare the two instruction cultures, with hypotheses about the reasons
Instruction culture
What the results mean for the country considering the multilingual conditions and the different instruction cultures?

Definition „instruction culture"

The term **„instruction culture"** is used to designate the arrangement that is overlapping different situations in a particular class; such as the **habits**, the **forms of interaction**, the **shared moral concepts**, the **perception** and the **expectations** from teachers learners ; in particular the way they **handle the learning matter**, **learning methods**, the **learning environment** and their **behaviour** in their (personal) interactions. (my definition worked out with the support of Prof. I. Werlen)

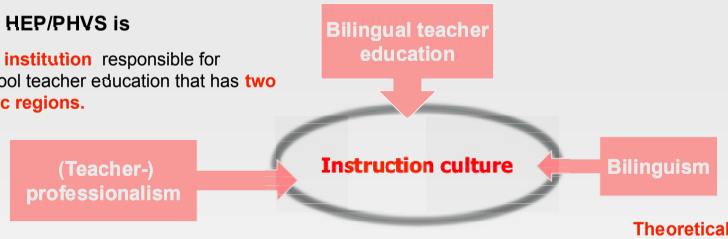
Methodology

Classroom **observations** with **field manuel** in different Swiss institutions responsible for teacher education(observations at the HEP are **videoed** and parts there of are **transcribed**)
Interviews with the directorate, a random selection of professors and students)
(On-line-) questionnaire for students

The context in which the project is imbedded

What the HEP/PHVS is

The HEP/PHVS is a **bilingual institution** responsible for (preprimary- and primary) school teacher education that has **two sites** in **two** different **linguistic regions.**



Challenges

Theoretical: very little theoretical material can be found, most studies are in German; to separate the term of "instruction culture" from other "culture composita" that have sometimes similar and sometimes different meanings (more special, more general, or have different connotations) is difficult
Methodical: Video transcription is time-consuming, find criteria of selection of sequences to transcribe, data collection is bonded with an other project and in 2 periods of time
Political: Care must be taken not to consider one culture superior to the other when they are compared

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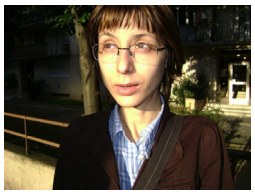
Dragana Lukajic

Faculté des Lettres, Université de Genève

Département de linguistique

S.Matavulja 8, 78 000 Banja Luka, BiH

lukajicd@yahoo.fr



Titre de la thèse : *Préfixation verbale en serbe dans une perspective cognitive : de la morphologie à la pragmatique*

CV

D.E.A en linguistique

assistante de langue française au Département de langue et de littérature françaises,

Faculté de philologie, Université de Banja Luka

Domaines de recherche

Sémantique, Pragmatique

Résumé de la thèse

Une des principales caractéristiques des préfixes verbaux en serbe repose sur le fait qu'ils opèrent sur deux niveaux de représentation différents : lexical et sémantique. Force est donc de constater leur caractère foncièrement ambivalent : d'une part, ils se présentent comme une catégorie extrêmement riche et complexe et de l'autre, ils semblent tous converger, nonobstant leur diversité et polysémie apparente, vers un seul trait grammatical : l'aspect perfectif. Etant donné la relation étroite existant entre la préfixation verbale et l'aspect, une grande partie de notre travail sera consacrée au système aspectuel de la langue serbe. L'hypothèse de laquelle nous partirons dans notre travail est que la perfectivité représente une structure conceptuelle complexe où les préfixes, avec leur sémantisme de base, jouent un rôle important. Pour le prouver, il nous sera nécessaire d'établir, d'une part, le sémantisme de base des préfixes verbaux et, de l'autre, essayer de trouver le concept de base qui leur serait sous-jacent et qui détiendrait l'explication de la notion de perfectivité. Notre objectif est donc de démontrer que les préfixes ne sont jamais sémantiquement « vides » mais que, bien au contraire, la notion de perfectivité découle de leur sémantisme.

Publications/communications

Communication :

- "Uticaj imeničkih i predloških sintagmi na glagolski vid i vidsku perspektivu u srpskom jeziku u poređenju sa francuskim jezikom", Colloque scientifique de l'Université de Banja Luka, décembre 2008

Publication :

- "Uticaj imeničkih i predloških sintagmi na glagolski vid i vidsku perspektivu u srpskom jeziku u poređenju sa francuskim jezikom", *Radovi*, 12, Filozofski fakultet, Banja Luka (sous presse).

Préfixation verbale en serbe : la sémantique ou/et la syntaxe

Dragana Lukajic, Département de linguistique, Université de Genève, lukajicd@yahoo.fr

Thèmes de recherche, cadres théoriques, hypothèses et objectif

Sémantique et pragmatique

•Préfixation verbale
- •sémantisme des préfixes verbaux;
- •structure interne des verbes simples / système aspectuel des verbes en serbe;
- •interprétation de la perfectivité.

Cadres théoriques

•Sémantique conceptuelle (Jackendoff, Talmy)
•Pragmatique cognitive et inférentielle (Théorie de la Pertinence - Sperber & Wilson)
•Pragmatique du discours (Reboul & Moeschler)

Hypothèses

➢ Les préfixes verbaux, en tant que formants aspectuels, partagent leur sémantisme de base avec les prépositions;
➢Il existe deux types d'aspect: aspect lexical et aspect syntaxique;
➢La perfectivité représente une structure conceptuelle complexe où les préfixes jouent un rôle important.

Objectif

➢Démontrer que les préfixes verbaux ne sont jamais sémantiquement « vides », i.e. que la notion de perfectivité découle de leur sémantisme de base.

Critères morphologiques: le caractère ambivalent des préfixes verbaux

Critères morphologiques	Morphèmes lexicaux	Morphèmes grammaticaux
Quantitatif		
Fonctionnel		
Sémantique		
Forme		

•Qu'est-ce qui l'emporte, la sémantique ou la syntaxe?

NA- (sur)
U- (dans)
ZA- (pour)
DO- (jusqu'à)

\+ PISATI (IMPF) (écrire)

•Un exemple des effets de la préfixation verbale:

NAPISATI (achever d'écrire)
UPISATI (inscrire)
ZAPISATI (noter)
DOPISATI (ajouter en écrivant)

PERFECTIFS

Préfixe	Changement de sens	Changement d'aspect
NA-	-	+
U-	+	+
ZA-	+	+
DO-	+	+

→ PARTENAIRE ASPECTUEL

→ MODALITES D'ACTION

•**Questions:**

•comment traiter les modalités d'actions qui restent en dehors de l'opposition binaire du système verbal en serbe?
•existent-ils deux types de perfectivité: « pure » et « impure »?
•comment expliquer la distribution croisée des préfixes verbaux (polysémie, diversité de marque)?

•**Conclusion:**

•réexaminer le problème da la synonymie lexicale entre les partenaires de la paire aspectuelle;
•le fait de changer l'aspect d'un verbe entraîne toujours une modification de sens.

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University Of Geneva, Switzerland.
Department of Linguistics.
Foyer International St Justin, 15-17 Rue Du Prieure, Ch 1202, Geneva.
Telephone: 0041792999231
mlachieng@yahoo.com

Title of the PhD: a pragmatic analysis of figurative language in hiv discourse in kenya. a case study of english and kiswahili messages.

CV

1985-1992: Uasin Gishu Primary School, Eldoret-Kenya. Kenya Certificate Of Primary Education. (Kcpe), Grade: 65 Points Out Of 84.
1993-1996: Moi Girls High School, Eldoret-Kenya. Kenya National Certificate Of Secondary Education. (Kcse) Aggrerate Grade (B Plain).
1998-2002: Bachelor Of Arts In Linguistics (English And French), Maseno University-Kenya. Grade: First Class Honors.
2003-2005: Masters In Linguistics (English), Maseno University-Kenya.
2006-2007: Dea In Linguistics (University Of Geneva). Mention: 5
2007- : Phd In Linguistics (University Of Geneva) (On Going)
A Graduate Assistant At Maseno University, Kenya But Currently On A Four Year Study Leave For Doctoral Studies At University Of Geneva.

Research domains

I have research interests in cognitive linguistics and intercultural pragmatics.

Dissertation abstract

This study adopts a cognitivist perspective in the analysis of HIV discourse in Kenya with specific reference to English and Kiswahili posters. The thesis advanced by our research problem is that the HIV discourse has both been under-researched and accorded limited attention by pragmatists, yet their scholarly insights could be relevant to behavior change communicators, particularly when they are more conscious of their addressee's implicit assumptions on AIDS that could be rendering their messages irrelevant. To systematically investigate our research problem, the research will be guided by the following objectives, first and foremost, to establish whether Kenyan AIDS messages are skewed towards implicitness or explicitness. Secondly, to analyze lexical pragmatic processes employed by communicators when coining AIDS messages. Thirdly, to investigate the comprehension patterns of Kenyan addressees, and fourthly, to study Kenyan mental representations of AIDS. To effectively achieve the outlined objectives, our conceptual framework espouses arguments drawn from three theories in cognitive linguistics notably; The Relevance Theory, The Idealized Cognitive Models and The Blending Theory. In general, the study will undertake a comparative analysis of Kenyan addressees of different HIV status and from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds, in an attempt to not only investigate the correlation between the stigmatization of AIDS and Kenyan mental representations of the killer disease. But equally, identifying instances of miscomprehension of English and Kiswahili figurative messages amongst addressees of dissimilar ethno-linguistic communities will be pertinent to this scholarly work.

Publications/talks

1. Magonya Achieng' Lilian (2006) *Anglicisms in the French Print Media: The Case of Amina and Afrique Magazines editions published between 2000 and 2003*. In Iraki, F. (ed) (2006) Research on French Teaching in Eastern Africa. Opportunities and Challenges. Nairobi: United States International University publishers (Kenya).
2. Magonya Achieng' Lilian (2008) *Cultural Conceptualizations of AIDS*. To appear in Bologna Summer School Conference Proceedings.
3. Magonya Achieng' Lilian (2009) *African Cultural Conceptualizations of AIDS*. Paper Submitted to the JENDA. Journal of Culture and African Women Studies.
4. Magonya Achieng' Lilian (2009) *The Power of Language to Stigmatize AIDS*. A Talk presented to the World Health Organization in Geneva, 7th August 2009.
5. Magonya Achieng' Lilian (Forthcoming). *African Cognitive Models of AIDS*.

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN HIV DISCOURSE IN KENYA, BY MAGONYA LILLIAN. UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA. SUPERVISOR. PROF. MOESCHLER

1. AIDS COGNITIVE MODEL.

6. DEATH (Pembe nne) (Tanzania)

1. AIDS IS A KILLER DISEASE. (Snake in Uganda)

Silimu (Wasting Disease) E. A metonym

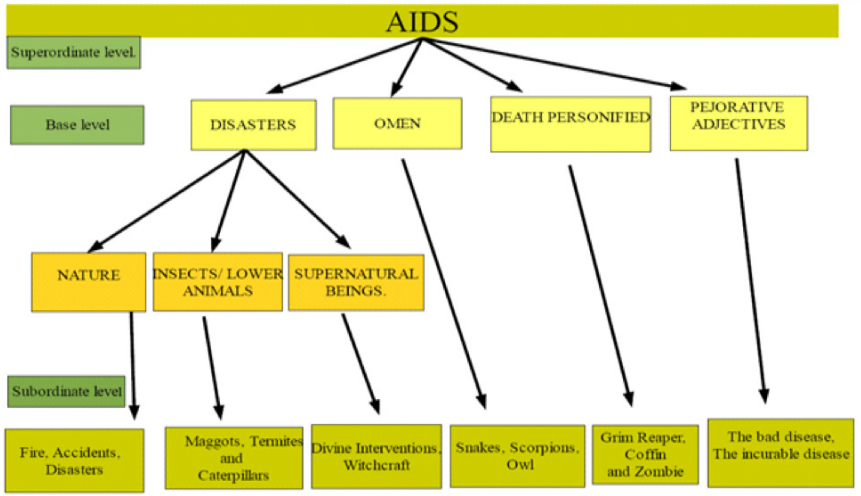
2. PROPAGATION IS A JOURNEY. (Gay plague, Two hundred shillings)

5. **FIGHTING AIDS IS WAR.** (Ghana: Put the boot on AIDS)

3. CONTRACTING AIDS IS AN ACCIDENT (Misfortunes/ Supernatural causes)

4 AIDS IS A FOE .(Breaks down your resistance)

AIDS CATEGORIZATION.



3. MISCOMPREHENSION.

Difficulty for respondents: 52%. N=12 T=23 Misunderstood by 38% N= 9.

Ethnic community	Interpretation
Sabaot-(Kalenjin)	The poster cannot help fight AIDS because it tells people to play safe. It encourages us to play, hence it can be misinterpreted and lead individuals to unsafe acts.
Kikuyu	Once you enjoy yourself in youth champions like game activities, your character of thinking sex is rare, leading to share with your colleagues now and then.
Luo	Activities can be used to do the campaign about AIDS Like sports, music and shows.

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Département de Linguistique
Rue de Candolle 2 , CH-1211 Genève
Tanja.Samardzic@unige.ch

Title of the PhD Automatic Assignment of Semantic Roles Based on Parallel Corpora

CV

Diploma. MA – University of Belgrade; DEA – University of Geneva
Assistant

Research domains

Language corpora; parallel corpora; relation between syntactic theory and corpus data; automatic acquisition from corpora; language corpora in applied linguistic.

The interface between lexicon and syntax; the structure of lexicon; lexical derivations; lexical semantics and pragmatics; monolingual and multilingual lexical resources.

Dissertation abstract

The thesis concerns automatic assignment of a semantic representation to sentences of a text. With development of big parallel and aligned corpora of texts, it is now possible to annotate elements of the representation in a new text using an already existing annotation in a parallel text. The aim of the thesis is to provide an abstract level of representation, which would enable aligning constructions that are divergent across languages. It addresses in particular the cross-linguistic divergences at the lexicon-syntax interface concerning predicate decomposition, namely the light verb constructions and the causative constructions, which affect the predicate-argument structure of sentences.

Publications/talks

Refereed:

Đukanović, M. and T. Samardžić (2008) "Teaching verbal aspect at early stages of SLA", *in Primenjena lingvistika* 9 . Belgrade – Novi Sad: Serbian Association for Applied Linguistics, 151-161.
Samardžić, T. (2006) "Word SE in the Argument Structure of Ditranzitives", In Lj. Popovic (ed), *International Slavic conference papers* 35/1. Belgrade: International Slavic Centre, 179-193. (in Serbian)
Samardžić, T. (2005) "Representation of morpho-syntactic data in dictionaries of contemporary Serbian", in Lj. Popovic (ed) *Terminology standardization of linguistic description of modern Serbian language. International Slavic Conference Papers* 34/3. Belgrade: International Slavic Centre, 191-200. (in Serbian)
Samardžić, T. (2004) "Theoretical Aspects of Corpus Linguistics", *Philologia* 2, Beograd: Philologia, 15-19. (in Serbian)
Samardžić, T. and B. Stipčević (2004) "M. Stevanovic's terminology of verb classification", in Lj. Popovic (ed) *Terminology standardization of linguistic description of modern Serbian language. International Slavic Conference Papers* 33/3. Belgrade: International Slavic Centre, 133-147. (in Serbian)
Stipčević, B. and T. Samardžić (2003) "M. Stevanovic's Case Terminology", in Lj. Popovic (ed) *Terminology standardization of linguistic description of modern Serbian language. International Slavic conference papers* 32/3. Belgrade: International Slavic Centre, 139-156. (in Serbian)
Samardžić, T. (2001) "Context within the linguistic context", in *The Word's World*. Belgrade: Association for Serbian Language and Literature, 13-15. (in Serbian)

Non-refereed:

Samardžić, T. (2009) "Light verb constructions in English and Serbian", *English Language and Literature Studies – Structures across Cultures*, Faculty of Philology, Belgrade.
Samardžić, T. (2007) "Closely related languages and automatic translation – are Serbian and Slovenian significantly similar?", in *Anthropology – Collection of papers of the Petnica Science Centre associates*, Valjevo, 189-195. (in Serbian)
Samardžić, T. (2007) "Relation between lessons and test items in designing curricula", in *Proceedings of English Language and Literature Studies: Interfaces and Integrations*, Faculty of Philology, Belgrade, 283-299.

Presentations:

Samardžić, T. (2009) "Light verbs and the lexical category bias of their complements", Aston corpus conference for postgraduate researchers, Aston University, Birmingham, UK.

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University of Geneva
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LIGHT VERBS AND THE LEXICAL CATEGORY BIAS OF THEIR COMPLEMENTS

Mémoire de DEA
Leysin, Aug-Sept 2009

Introduction

Light verb constructions are periphrastic paraphrases of verbs:

put the blame on	≈	blame
give someone a kick	≈	kick
take a walk	≈	walk

LVC = light verb + deverbal nominal complement

1) Mary [VP had [NP a yacht]]. → "having"
(2) Mary [VP had [NP a laugh]]. → "laughing"
(3) Mary [VP laughed].

Specific syntax and semantics, conventionalized use

Problem

How to distinguish between (1) and (2) automatically?
How to interpret (2)?

LVCs are conventionalized expressions: they are frequent and they are not translated literally to other languages, but they are too productive to be treated as idioms or collocations

Previous work

- Methods for extracting verb-noun collocations in general
- Sspeciallized LVC methods based on their syntactic propertis (Grefenstette and Teufel 1995, Fazly 2007, Stevenson, Fazly and North 2004)

Our proposal

Using lexical properties of the complements of light verbs

Approach

Lexical category bias – tendency of a lexical unit to be realized with one of the two categories, as a verb or as a noun.

Unit:	"walk"		"inspect"	
Realizations:	$walk_v$	$walk_n$	$inspect_v$	$inspection_n$

Hypothesis:
- The lexical category bias of the complement of a light verb construction and the degree to which the meaning of the governing verb is impoverished are correlated;
- The more the complement is biased towards verbal use, the more impoverished the meaning of the governing verb.

Calculating LCB

On the basis of corpus counts (BNC), complements of *have*, *make*, *take* (12 610 verb-noun pairs)

$$LCB = \frac{P(V|L)}{P(N|L)}$$

LCB = lexical category bias; L = lexical unit; V = verbal realization of a lexical unit; N = nominal realization of a lexical unit

Assessing semantic impoverishment of light verbs

LCB score is correlated with human judgements of semantic impoverishment of light verbs for a sub-sample of constructions.
Sub-sample: Pairs with low and high values for LCB, mutual information, and lexical unit frequency; 10 examples for each combination = 80 + 10 examples with medium values for LCB.
Questionnaire: List of sentences representing the verb-noun pairs; 7-point scale.
Judges – 4 native speakers, not linguists.

Results

Agreement between judges

	Judge 1		Judge 2		Judge 3		Judge 4	
	κ	(Int.)	κ	(Int.)	κ	(Int.)	κ	(Int.)
Judge 1	—	—						
Judge 2	0.25	(0.10-0.40)	—	—				
Judge 3	0.42	(0.27-0.57)	0.11	(0-0.26)	—	—		
Judge 4	0.24	(0.07-0.41)	0.15	(0-0.32)	0.36	(0.20-0.51)	—	—

Spearman rank correlation coefficient *r* for LCB and human ratings (MI = Mutual information score; LFq = Lexical unit frequency):

Part of the sample	Correlation	
Whole sample	r	(p)
	0.22	**(0.04)**
With controlled factors		
Controlled factors	r	(p)
High MI, high LFq	0.12	(0.61)
High MI, low LFq	0.31	(0.23)
Low MI, high LFq	0.23	(0.33)
Low MI, low LFq	**0.46**	**(0.04)**

Conclusions

There is a statistically significant correlation
- If the complement of a light verb is not a frequent word
- If the verb-noun combination is not frequent

The LCB score could be used in identifying less frequent and less conventionalized light verb, for which other methods do not apply.

Further directions

LVCs in the multilingual context: comparisons, common representations, alignment in parallel corpora

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Titre de la thèse

Aspects linguistiques de la littérature des bribes.

CV

Mars 2008 – Laurea Specialistica en Teoria e pressi della Traduzione

Novembre 2005 - Laurea triennale en Traduzione e Interpretariato per usi linguistici speciali

Doctorante en Letterature Romanze

Domaines de recherche

Letterature Romanze

Résumé de la thèse

Analyse des aspects linguistiques de la littérature des bribes, et leur traduction en italien. Donc, on étudiera aussi le développement de ce type de littérature en Italie et son évolution, du fragment jusqu'à nos jours.

Publications/communications

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La définition terminographique (Terminographic definitions)

CV

1998	MA in Translation, ETI, University of Geneva
1999	MA in Terminology, ETI, University of Geneva
2004	Master of Advanced Studies in Natural Language Processing and Terminolgy, TIM, ETI, University of Geneva
Since Oct. 2005	Ph.D. on *Terminographic Definitions*, TIM, ETI, University of Geneva

Research domains

Terminology, Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Dissertation abstract

This dissertation addresses the issues of feature types and feature selection in terminographic definitions, i.e. definitions found in specialized (domain specific) dictionaries or databases. It is aimed at accounting for conceptual and formal structures of definitions, as well as for the constraints involved in feature selection. Definition writing is an empirical activity consisting in the identification of all kinds of features (units of information) associated with the objects of a given concept's extension in specialized texts, in the selection of the features relevant to defining the concept, and in synthesis of the selected information so as to obtain a clear, concise and informative sentence. This activity implies two questions: (Q1) What kind of features should be expressed in a definition and relative to what, and (Q2) how should the relevant information be selected? A review of the terminological literature shows that there are no precise rules as to what kind of information should be included in a definition and according to what criteria one should select it. Mostly, one finds only very general definition writing principles. Thus, terminologists rely on their own as well as on expert's knowledge, intuitions and experience. This dissertation attempts to answer the aforementioned questions by considering the following hypothesis. Concerning the kind of features expressed in a definition: (H1) The conceptual relationships expressed in a definition depend on the kind of entity (in terms of conceptual category) defined and on the the type of domain to which the concept belongs. Concerning feature selection: (H2) Feature selection is a matter of feature relevance determined against three interacting dimensions (extensional, contextual and communicative), which correlate with different feature properties, thus licensing different definition structures (classical definitions by necessary and sufficient conditions, prototypical definitions and (semi-)encyclopedic definitions). The overall objective is to provide an adequately descriptive and comprehensive theory of definitions, which encompasses terminographic definitions. This theory should prove useful for practitioners in their definition writing activity, as well as for the implementation of feature selection rules in definition processing tools, such as computer programs dealing with definition extraction from corpora, automatic definition checking or computer aided definition writing.

Publications/talks

Publications

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et Intelligence Artificielle, TIA'05, Rouen, France, 4 et 5 avril, pp. 19-29.

Thesis

(2004), *Composition et formalisation conceptuelles de la définition terminographique*, Mémoire de DEA en
traitement informatique multilingue, Université de Genève, École de traduction et d'interprétation, Genève,
200 p.
(1999), *Terminologie de la natation synchronisée : anglais-français = Terminology of synchronized swimming :*
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et d'interprétation, Genève.
(1998), *La traduction des onomatopées dans la bande dessinée : étude fondée sur la traduction de "Garfield" d'-*
Anthéa Shackleton, Mémoire de licence, Université de Genève, École de traduction et d'interprétation, Genève,
170 p.

Unpublished talks

"Feature Selection and Mental Representations in Terminographic Definitions", in *Programme doctoral CUSO*
2009 en Sciences du Langage, Cours intensif "Actes illocutoires revisités", Université de Gand, Belgique, 16-19
février 2009.
"Types of Domains of Knowledge", in *Graduate Student Work in Progress Talks*, Department of History and
Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh, USA, March 21, 2008.
"The Conceptual Aspects of Terminographic Definitions: Towards Automatic Genus Tagging", in *Programme*
doctoral CUSO 2007 en Sciences du Langage, Modules M1-M2, Approches formelles et cognitives du langage,
Leysin, Suisse, 19-22 mars 2007.
"Vérification automatique de définitions terminographiques", in *Journée d'étude de l'ATALA : Aide à la rédaction*
- Apports du Traitement Automatique des Langues, Paris, France, 3 juin 2006.
"Étude de la structure conceptuelle des définitions terminographiques", in *Journée des doctorants de l'ETI*, Université
de Genève, 5 mai 2006.
"The experimental approach to fulfil some theoretical gaps in terminology", in *Workshop on the necessity of experimental*
methods in semantics, 20th Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, University of Helsinki, Finland, January 7-9, 2004.

Relevance Referentials for Feature Selection in Terminographic Definitions

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1. Background

- Innumerable features may be associated to any set of objects forming the extension of a concept
- Not just any feature (information) is relevant to defining a given concept in a given expert domain
- A selection must be made among features

2. Postulates

- Concept = set of latent (F_L) + salient (F_S) + potentially relevant (F_{PR}) features ⊇ definition
- Definition = set of relevant features (F_R)
- In dictionary:
  - Entry = concept
  - Signs in entry fields = features

3. Problem

- How should the relevant information be selected?
- How to determine feature relevance?

4. Hypothesis

- Feature selection is a matter of feature relevance determined against three interacting dimensions, which correlate with different feature properties, thus licensing different definition structures

Dimensions

Extensional dimension

- Types of object sets:
  - Extension's scope: number of objects in the extension: single object set vs. multiple objects set (closed set=listable, open set=unlistable)
  - Extension's nature: nature of the objects in the extension: homogenous vs. heterogeneous
- Types of entities

Contextual dimension

- Ranges from sociocultural to theoretical contexts
- Encompasses two interactive factors that influence and reflect one another:
  - Conceptual system: relation of a concept to other concepts of a system
  - Individual background: relation of a concept to other knowledge possessed by an individual

Communicative dimension

- Ranges from expert to non-expert
- Relation established between signs (linguistic, symbolic, graphic, etc.) and conceptual features in different communication situations, which in terminology range from expert/expert to expert/non-expert
- Encompasses two types of relations:
  - Conventional assignation: ± strong agreement within a given sociocultural group, delimited in time and space, on the features related to a sign, reached by:
    - progressive adjustments
    - (± explicit) prescriptive decisions
  - Expertise level: individual understanding of signs according to individual's background knowledge of the conventional assignations

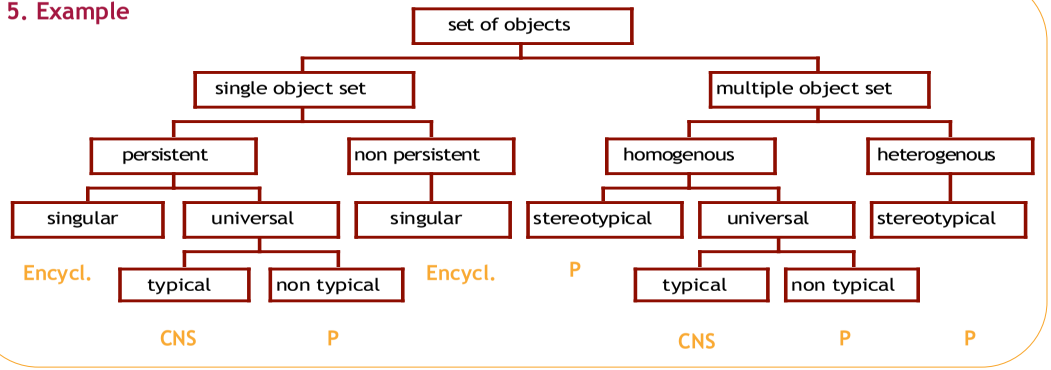
Feature Properties

- Feature coverage: singular, stereotypical, universal (typical or distinctive)
- Features as mental representations of 3 types: exemplar (E), prototypical (P) and theoretical (T) (cf. *Heterogeneity Hypothesis*, Machery 2004, 2009)
- Conceptual relations expressed by features
- Intrinsic/Extrinsic
- Essential/Accidental
- Necessary/Non-necessary

Definition Structures

- Classical definition by necessary and sufficient conditions (NSC)
- Prototypical definition (P)
- (Semi-)encyclopedic definition (Encycl.)

5. Example



6. Conclusions

- Feature relevance could be explained by multiple interacting dimensions
- On the extensional dimension, the properties of object sets combined with feature coverage could license different definition structures, including classical and prototypical definitions
- The attribute-value matching principle could be a possible explanatory model for feature relevance and formal structures of definitions

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Titre de la thèse : *Syntaxe et sémantique des noms de nombre en français* (soutenue le 5 juillet 2004)

CV

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maître de conférences (La promotion au titre du professeur titulaire en cours de procédure)

Domaines de recherche

Sémantique et pragmatique des temps verbaux ; sémantique formelle, syntaxe générative

Résumé de la thèse

Le but de cette thèse est d'offrir un traitement sémantique formel des noms de nombre en français. L'analyse syntaxique montre qu'en français les noms de nombre occupent la position de spécificateur de la projection du nombre. On analyse trois types d'interprétation des noms de nombre : quantificationnelle, référentielle et l'approche par ambiguïté. La distinction entre les noms de nombre nus et modifiés est abordée dans le cadre de la Théorie des quantifieurs généralisés. La distinction entre information totale et information partielle montre que les noms de nombre sont les seuls indicateurs d'informations partielles dans le modèle. Le traitement de syntagmes nominaux pluriels introduits par un nom de nombre montre que ce dernier est sous-déterminé vis-à-vis de la distinction collectif-distributif. J'aborde le problème de surgénération concernant le traitement de la quantification multiple en incorporant dans mon système la théorie de la Forme logique de Beghelli et Stowell.

Publications/communications

LIVRES :

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Stanojevic V (2009), « Le futur, l'ordre temporel et les inférences contextuelles », *Entre sens et signification,* 'Harmattan, Paris, 19-32, (avec T. Asic)

Stanojević, V. (2008), Bare and modified cardinal numerals in Serbian: Semantic challenges and interpretative differences, *Balkanistika 21*, The South East European Studies Association, , 125-150.

Stanojevic V (2008), Some means of expressing the distributive-collective opposition in Serbian, *Text processing and cognitive technologies, Cognitive Modeling in Linguistics: Proceedings of the Xth International Conference*, ed. by V. Polyakov, No 15, v. 1., Kazan State University Press, 146-159. (avec T. Asic)